

Closed Topic Search

Enter terms
Search

[Reset](#) Sort By: Close Date (descending)

- [Relevancy \(descending\)](#)
- [Title \(ascending\)](#)
- [Open Date \(descending\)](#)
- [Close Date \(ascending\)](#)
- [Release Date \(descending\)](#)

NOTE: The Solicitations and topics listed on this site are copies from the various SBIR agency solicitations and are not necessarily the latest and most up-to-date. For this reason, you should visit the respective agency SBIR sites to read the official version of the solicitations and download the appropriate forms and rules.

Displaying 31 - 40 of 162 results



[1. S1.04: Sensor and Detector Technology for Visible, IR, Far IR and Submillimeter](#)

Release Date: 07-18-2011Open Date: 07-18-2011Due Date: 09-08-2011Close Date: 09-08-2011

NASA is seeking new technologies or improvements to existing technologies to meet the detector needs of future missions, as described in the most recent decadal surveys for Earth science (<http://www.nap.edu/catalog/11820.html>), planetary science (<http://www.nap.edu/catalog/10432.html>), and astronomy and astrophysics (<http://www.nap.edu/books/0309070317/html/>).

SBIR National Aeronautics and Space Administration

[2. S1.05: Detector Technologies for UV, X-Ray, Gamma-Ray and Cosmic-Ray Instruments](#)

Release Date: 07-18-2011Open Date: 07-18-2011Due Date: 09-08-2011Close Date: 09-08-2011

This subtopic covers detector requirements for a broad range of wavelengths from UV through to gamma ray for applications in Astrophysics, Earth science, Heliophysics, and Planetary science. Requirements across the board are for greater numbers of readout pixels, lower power, faster readout rates, greater quantum efficiency, and enhanced energy resolution.

SBIR National Aeronautics and Space Administration

3. S1.06: Particles and Field Sensors and Instrument Enabling Technologies

Release Date: 07-18-2011Open Date: 07-18-2011Due Date: 09-08-2011Close Date:
09-08-2011

Advanced sensors for the detection of elementary particles (atoms, molecules and their ions) and electric and magnetic fields in space and associated instrument technologies are often critical for enabling transformational science from the study of the sun's outer corona, to the solar wind, to the trapped radiation in Earth's and other planetary magnetic fields, and to the atmospheric composition of the planets and their moons.

SBIR National Aeronautics and Space Administration

4. S1.07: Cryogenic Systems for Sensors and Detectors

Release Date: 07-18-2011Open Date: 07-18-2011Due Date: 09-08-2011Close Date:
09-08-2011

Cryogenic cooling systems often serve as enabling technologies for detectors and sensors flown on scientific instruments as well as advanced telescopes and observatories. As such, technological improvements to cryogenic systems (as well as components) further advance the mission goals of NASA through enabling performance (and ultimately science gathering) capabilities of flight detectors and sensors.

SBIR National Aeronautics and Space Administration

5. S1.08: In Situ Airborne, Surface, and Submersible Instruments for Earth Science

Release Date: 07-18-2011Open Date: 07-18-2011Due Date: 09-08-2011Close Date:
09-08-2011

New, innovative, high risk/high payoff approaches to miniaturized and low cost instrument systems are needed to enhance Earth science research capabilities. Sensor systems for a variety of platforms are desired, including those designed for remotely operated robotic aircraft, surface craft, submersible vehicles, balloon-based systems (tethered or free), and kites. Global deployment of numerous sensors is an important objective, therefore cost and platform adaptability are key factors.

SBIR National Aeronautics and Space Administration

6. S1.09: In Situ Sensors and Sensor Systems for Lunar and Planetary Science

Release Date: 07-18-2011Open Date: 07-18-2011Due Date: 09-08-2011Close Date:
09-08-2011

This subtopic solicits development of advanced instrument technologies and components suitable for deployment on planetary and lunar missions. These technologies must be capable of withstanding operation in space and planetary environments, including the expected pressures, radiation levels, launch and impact stresses, and range of survival and operational temperatures. Technologies that reduce mass, power, volume, and data rates for instruments and instrument components without loss of scientific capability are of particular

importance.

SBIR National Aeronautics and Space Administration

7. S1.10: Atomic Interferometry

Release Date: 07-18-2011Open Date: 07-18-2011Due Date: 09-08-2011Close Date: 09-08-2011

"Atom/BEC (Bose Einstein Condensate) Interferometry for space applications" Sensors based on Atom/BEC Interferometry are attractive because:

SBIR National Aeronautics and Space Administration

8. S1.11: Planetary Orbital Sensors and Sensor Systems (POSSS)

Release Date: 07-18-2011Open Date: 07-18-2011Due Date: 09-08-2011Close Date: 09-08-2011

This Crosscutting SBIR Subtopic seeks to fill the numerous SBIR technology gaps in the planetary orbital instrument area. Although there is a discrete subtopic for in situ instrument technologies and lunar instrument technologies (S1.09), which covers those areas, there is no corresponding one for orbital instrument technologies. S1.09 is the only subtopic in S1 that is entirely focused on planetary science, and this may be limiting funded proposal yields in the planetary area. In the past, both S1.09 and S1.11 have hosted orbital sensor concepts.

SBIR National Aeronautics and Space Administration

9. S2: Advanced Telescope Systems

Release Date: 07-18-2011Open Date: 07-18-2011Due Date: 09-08-2011Close Date: 09-08-2011

The NASA Science Missions Directorate seeks technology for cost-effective high-performance advanced space telescopes for astrophysics and Earth science. Astrophysics applications require large aperture lightweight highly reflecting mirrors, deployable large structures and innovative metrology, control of unwanted radiation for high-contrast optics, precision formation flying for synthetic aperture telescopes, and cryogenic optics to enable far infrared telescopes.

SBIR National Aeronautics and Space Administration

10. S2.01: Precision Spacecraft Formations for Telescope Systems

Release Date: 07-18-2011Open Date: 07-18-2011Due Date: 09-08-2011Close Date: 09-08-2011

This subtopic seeks hardware and software technologies necessary to establish, maintain, and operate precision spacecraft formations to a level that enables cost effective large aperture and separated spacecraft optical telescopes and interferometers (e.g., <http://planetquest.jpl.nasa.gov/TPF/>, <http://instrument.jpl.nasa.gov/steller/>).

SBIR National Aeronautics and Space Administration

- [First](#)
- [Previous](#)
- [1](#)
- [2](#)
- [3](#)
- [4](#)
- [5](#)
- [6](#)
- [7](#)
- [8](#)
- [9](#)
- ...
- [Next](#)
- [Last](#)

```
jQuery(document).ready( function() { (function ($) { $('#edit-keys').attr("placeholder", 'Search Keywords'); $('span.ext').hide(); })(jQuery); });
```